REMARKS

The claims have been amended to more clearly define the present invention and better distinguish the present invention from the cited reference.

More specifically, the claims more clearly emphasize that there is a difference in the trial number of receptions between the timed-programmed and forced receiving operations when the receiving operation ends due to a failure of receiving standard radio wave signals. As previously explained, this reduces power consumption while responding to a user's desire to obtain correct time information.

As seen in the attached reference materials, one important constituent feature corresponds to steps S100 to end and steps S110 to end in Fig.13, as seen in Attachment A. In the embodiment of Fig. 13, when there is no station which can be received because of weak radio wave signals, the time piece tries to receive a standard radio wave signal from up to two stations before receiving operation ends in the forced receiving operation (S111 and S114), and tries to receive the standard radio wave from only one station before receiving operation ends in the time-programmed receiving operation (S102 or S103).

Accordingly, if radio wave signals are in a condition where only one station can be received, receiving the standard radio wave either succeeds or does not succeed in the time-programmed receiving operation, but receiving most likely succeeds in one of the two stations in the forced receiving operation.

Attachment B is a claim chart that shows correspondence with the embodiment of Fig. 13. As the feature d suggests, the number of trials for receiving the standard radio

wave signals is larger in the forced receiving operation than in the time-programmed receiving operation. That is, it is possible to respond to a will of the user who starts the operation of the forced receiving operation so as to correct time information. On the other hand, the time-programmed receiving operation which starts automatically regardless of the user's will does not try to receive standard radio wave signals as often as the forced receiving operation does, thereby saving power consumption.

For the foregoing reasons, applicants believe that this case is in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The examiner should call applicants' attorney if an interview would expedite prosecution.

If a Petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for an extension of time for response is required to make the attached response timely, it is hereby petitioned under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for an extension of time for response in the above-identified application for the period required to make the attached response timely.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge fees which may be required to this application under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 07-2069.

Respectfully submitted,

GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD.

By 

Patrick G. Burns
Registration No. 29,367

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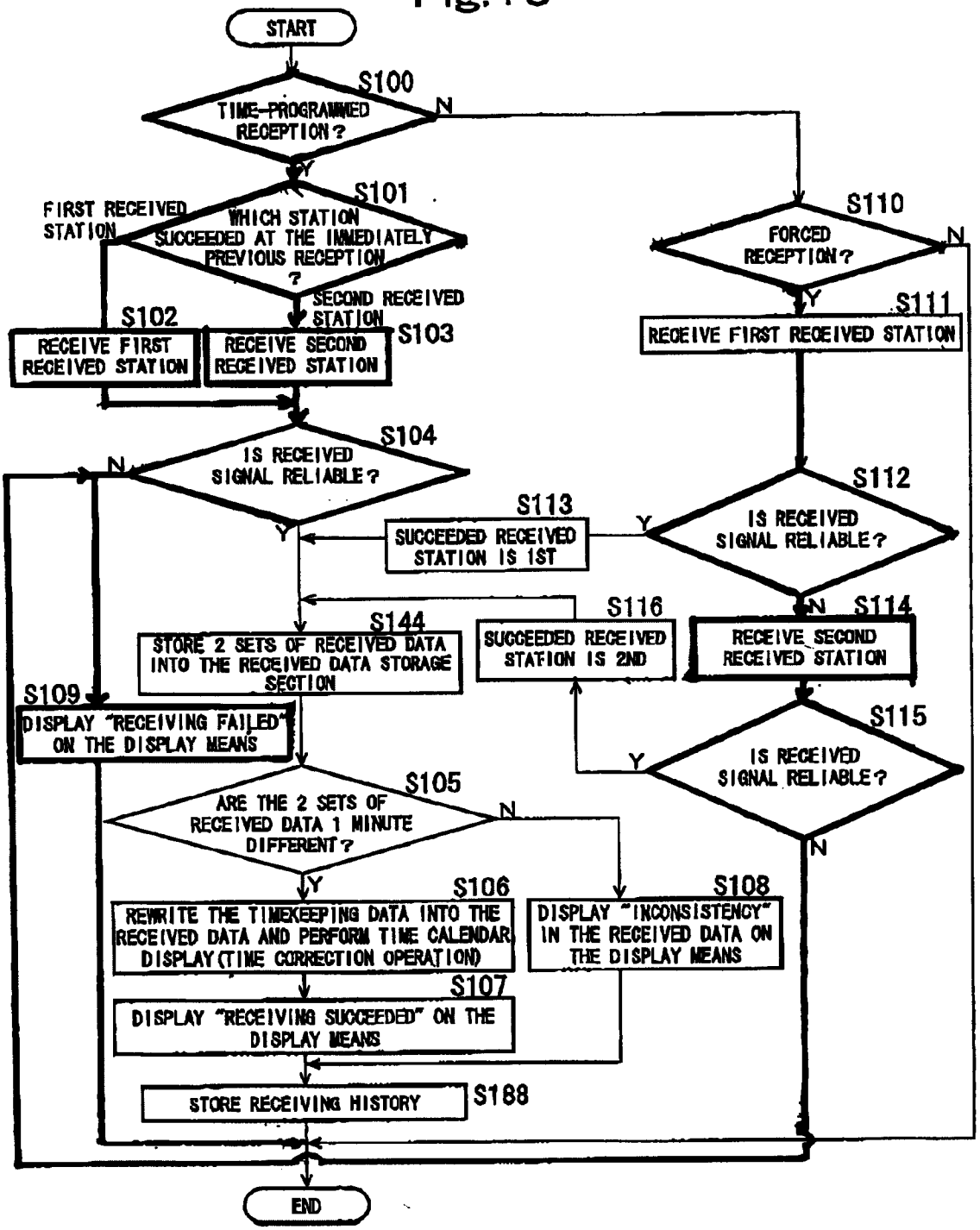
300 South Wacker Drive
Suite 2500
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone: 312.360.0080
Facsimile: 312.360.9315

Customer No. 24978

Fig.13



ATTACHMENT A

Claim 1		Correspondence with the Embodiment of Fig.13	Technical ideas
a	A radio controlled time piece comprising:.....wherein: said receiving means can receive a plurality of types of standard radio wave signals,	-	
b	said radio controlled time piece performs...shows a predetermined time information value	-	"time-programmed receiving operation" starts a receiving operation automatically regardless of user's will
	a forced receiving operation that starts....is operated by a user,	-	"forced receiving operation" user starts a receiving operation when the user wishes to correct time information
c	corrects the time or calendar information....or in the forced receiving operation,	-	
d	in the time-programmed receiving operation...from a start to a stop of the receiving operation	① time-programmed receiving operation S100 (receiving operation starts)→S101→S102 (first received station) or S103 (second received station) (receiving operation is tried at only one of the two stations)→ "N" in S104 (receiving failure) →S109 → end ② forced receiving operation S100 (receiving operation starts)→S111(first received station) →S112→S114 (second received station) (receiving operation is tried at two stations, that is, predetermined to receive more types of standard radio wave signals)→ "N" in S115(receiving failure) →S109 → end	"receiving means is predetermined to receive more types of standard radio wave signals in said forced receiving operation than in said time-programmed receiving operation" <object> forced receiving operation: receiving becomes more successful (tries to receive harder) time-programmed receiving operation: power consumption can be saved e.g. when radio wave signals are in a condition that first received station can be received and second received station cannot be received time-programmed receiving operation: receiving is tried at only first received station and stops in a failure. Power consumption can be saved because only one station is tried. forced receiving operation: receiving is tried at first received station and

ATTACHMENT B

			second received station and succeeds at second received station. Receiving operation succeeds because receiving operation is tried at up to two stations. ↓ <Effect of the present invention> to suppress a consumption of power while responding to a user's will to correct time information
	when the receiving operation stops...success of receiving said standard radio wave signals.	① time-programmed receiving operation S100(receiving operation starts) → S101→S102 or S103 → "N" in S104(receiving failure) →S109 → end ② forced receiving operation S110(receiving operation starts) → S111(first received station) →S112→ S114(second received station)→ "N" in S115(receiving failure) →S109 → end ↓ e.g. fails to receive a standard radio wave because of weak radio wave signals	